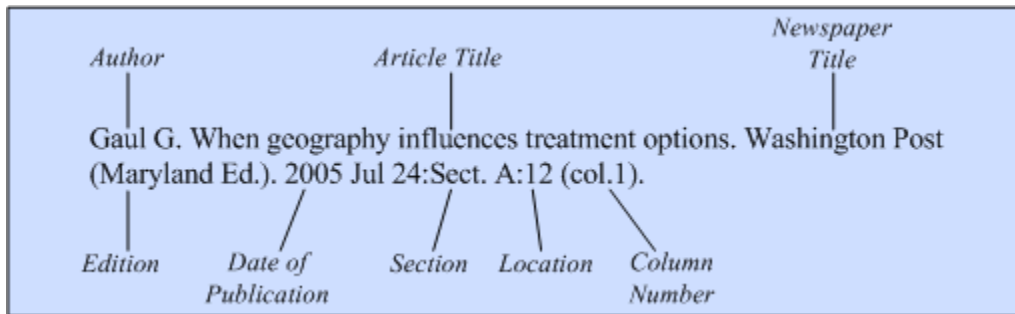


## 8. Newspaper Articles

- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

## Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Newspaper Articles

The general format for a reference to a newspaper article, including punctuation:



**Illustration of the general format for a reference to a newspaper article.**

### Examples of Citations to Newspaper Articles

References to articles in newspapers are very similar to those for journal articles (see Chapter 1A Journal Articles). There are 5 major differences:

- Names of newspapers are never abbreviated (e.g., "The Washington Post" not "Wash Post"), although a leading "The" may be dropped if desired.
- The location where a newspaper is published is added to the title if the newspaper title does not indicate it, either within or after the title, as appropriate.
- Section information, if present, replaces volume and issue information.
- Only the beginning page number of an article is included.
- Column location is added.

When a newspaper article has an author or authors, it is said to be "signed." Newspaper articles may be signed either at the beginning of the article or at its conclusion. If the article is signed, begin the reference with the surname (family name or last name) of the author; if the article is unsigned, begin the reference with the title of the article; the use of "anonymous" is not permitted.

The specific edition of a newspaper is a required component of a citation. The same article may or may not appear in different editions, and the text of an article often varies among editions.

The source for title and other newspaper information is, in order of preference: (1) the title page of the newspaper and (2) the masthead.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Newspaper Articles.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Newspaper Articles.

## Citation Rules with Examples for Newspaper Articles

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Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Author (R) | Article Title (R) | Newspaper Title (R) | Edition (R) | Type of Medium (R) | Date of Publication (R) | Section Letter, Number, or Name (R) | Location (Pagination) (R) | Column Number (R) | Physical Description (O) | Language (R) | Notes (O)

### Author for Newspaper Articles (required)

#### General Rules for Author:

- List names in the order they appear in the text
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each author
- Capitalize surnames and enter spaces within surnames as they appear in the document cited on the assumption that the author approved the form used. For example: Van Der Horn *or* van der Horn; De Wolf *or* de Wolf *or* DeWolf.
- Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials, for a maximum of two initials following each surname
- Give all authors, regardless of the number
- Separate author names from each other by a comma and a space
- End author information with a period

#### Specific Rules for Author:

- Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them
- Other surname rules
- Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle
- Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name
- Designations of rank within a family (i.e., Jr and III)
- Names appearing in non-roman alphabets, such as Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew, or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)
- Organization as author
- No author can be found
- Options for author names

#### Examples for Author:

1. Standard signed newspaper article
2. Standard unsigned newspaper article
3. Standard newspaper article with optional volume and issue numbers
4. Newspaper article with author surname showing designations of rank within a family
5. Newspaper article with compound author surname
6. Newspaper article with author surnames having particles or prefixes (give as found in the article)
7. Newspaper article with an organization as author

## Article Title for Newspaper Articles (required)

### General Rules for Article Title:

- Enter the title of an article as it appears in the original document
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless some other form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present
- Follow non-English titles with a translation whenever possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End a title with a period unless a question mark or exclamation point already ends it

### Specific Rules for Article Title:

- Article titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or other special character
- Article titles with headers
- Article titles not in English
- Translated article titles ending in punctuation other than a period

### Examples for Article Title:

8. Newspaper article with subtitle
9. Newspaper article in a language other than English
10. Newspaper article in a language other than English with optional translated title

## Newspaper Title (required)

### General Rules for Newspaper Title:

- Enter a newspaper title in the original language
- Do not omit or abbreviate any words in a newspaper title, with the exception of a leading "The" which may be dropped if desired
- Add the location where published if it is not included in the title: Bergen County (NJ) Record and Daily Nation (Nairobi). See Location added below.
- End the newspaper title with a period unless an Edition or a Type of Medium is included

### Specific Rules for Newspaper Title:

- Location added
- Newspaper titles not in English
- Options for newspaper titles

### Examples for Newspaper Title:

11. Newspaper title with city of publication added for clarification
12. Newspaper title with an edition
13. Newspaper title with both a city added and an edition
14. National newspaper without geographic location

## **Edition for Newspaper Articles (required)**

### **General Rules for Edition:**

- Indicate the edition being cited after the title when a newspaper is published in more than one edition
- Capitalize each significant word and place other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions in lower case
- Express numbers representing editions in arabic ordinals. For example: second becomes 2nd and III becomes 3rd.
- Abbreviate common words such as edition (see Abbreviation rules for editions)
- Place the edition statement in parentheses, such as (Final Ed.)
- End the edition statement with a period after the closing parenthesis unless the Type of Medium is included

### **Specific Rules for Edition:**

- Abbreviation rules for editions
- Non-English words for editions
- Both a location and an edition included

### **Examples for Edition:**

12. Newspaper title with an edition

## **Type of Medium for Newspaper Articles (required)**

### **General Rules for Type of Medium:**

- Indicate the specific type of medium (microfiche, ultrafiche, microfilm, microcard, etc.) following the title (and edition, if present) when a newspaper appears in a microform
- Place the name of the medium in square brackets and end with a period. For example: [microfiche].
- Add information about the medium according to the instructions under Physical Description below

### **Examples for Type of Medium:**

20. Newspaper article in a microform

## **Date of Publication for Newspaper Articles (required)**

### **General Rules for Date of Publication:**

- Include the year, month, and day of publication in that order. For example: 2004 May 5.
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers, such as MM to 2000
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- End date information with a semicolon unless no section letter, number, or name is found (see No section letter, number, or name is found below)

### **Specific Rules for Date of Publication:**

- Non-English names for months
- No section letter, number, or name is found
- Options for date of publication

**Examples for Date of Publication:**

3. Standard newspaper article with optional volume and issue numbers
9. Newspaper article in a language other than English
10. Newspaper article in a language other than English with optional translated title
18. Newspaper with no section letter, number, or name

**Section Letter, Number, or Name for Newspaper Articles (required)****General Rules for Section Letter, Number, or Name:**

- Abbreviate Section to Sect.
- Follow Sect. with the letter, number, or name of the section
- Convert roman numerals used for section numbers into arabic numerals, such that II becomes 2
- End section information with a colon

**Specific Rules for Section Letter, Number, or Name:**

- Section with a name instead of a letter or number
- No section letter, number, or name is found
- Optional volume and issue numbers used instead of section information

**Examples for Section Letter, Number, or Name:**

3. Standard newspaper article with optional volume and issue numbers
15. Newspaper section with letter
16. Newspaper section with number
17. Newspaper section with name
18. Newspaper with no section letter, number, or name

**Location (Pagination) for Newspaper Articles (required)****General Rules for Location (Pagination):**

- Pagination in a newspaper article differs from pagination in all other types of publications in that only the first page of the article is used
- Give the beginning page number on which the article appears
- Include a letter when it precedes the page number only when using the options provided in Letters before page numbers
- End pagination information with a space

**Specific Rules for Location (Pagination):**

- Letters before page numbers
- Roman numerals used as page numbers

**Examples for Location (Pagination):**

1. Standard signed newspaper article
2. Standard unsigned newspaper article

19. Newspaper article with optional inclusion of letter with page number (omitting section)

## Column Number for Newspaper Articles (required)

### General Rules for Column Number:

- Give the number of the column on which the article begins
- Precede the number with "col."
- Place column information in parentheses, as (col. 3)
- End column information with a period outside the closing parenthesis

### Examples for Column Number:

1. Standard signed newspaper article
2. Standard unsigned newspaper article

## Physical Description for Newspaper Articles (optional)

### General Rules for Physical Description:

- Give information on the location of an article and its physical characteristics when the newspaper appears in a microform (microfilm, microfiche, etc.). For example: microfiche 2 of 3 microfiche: color, 2 x 4 in.

### Specific Rules for Physical Description:

- Language for describing physical characteristics

### Examples for Physical Description:

20. Newspaper article in a microform

## Language for Newspaper Articles (required)

### General Rules for Language:

- Give the language of publication if other than English
- Capitalize the language name
- Follow the language name with a period

### Examples for Language:

9. Newspaper article in a language other than English
10. Newspaper article in a language other than English with optional translated title

## Notes for Newspaper Articles (optional)

### General Rules for Notes:

- Notes is a collective term for any type of useful information given after the citation itself
- Complete sentences are not required
- Be brief

### **Specific Rules for Notes:**

- Dateline
- Other types of material to include in notes

### **Examples for Notes:**

21. Newspaper article with a dateline
22. Newspaper article with other type of note



## Examples of Citations to Newspaper Articles

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### 1. Standard signed newspaper article

Gaul G. When geography influences treatment options. Washington Post (Maryland Ed.). 2005 Jul 24;Sect. A: 12 (col. 1).

Harris G. FDA orders recall of intravenous pumps. New York Times (Washington Final). 2005 Jun 22;Sect. A: 12 (col. 1).

Levine S. Obesity increase creating special needs. Miami Herald (Final Ed.). 2006 Jan 4;Sect. A:4 (col. 2).

Fialka JJ. How mercury rules designed for safety end up polluting. Wall Street Journal. 2006 Apr 20;Sect. A:1 (col. 1).

*with optional full name*

**Fialka, John J.** How mercury rules designed for safety end up polluting. Wall Street Journal. 2006 Apr 20;Sect. A:1 (col. 1).

### 2. Standard unsigned newspaper article

Major decline in U.S. deaths is recorded. New York Times (Washington Final). 2006 Apr 20;Sect. A:14 (col. 6).

Woman in L.A. tests positive for plague. Richmond Times-Dispatch. 2006 Apr 20;Sect. A:7 (col. 6).

### 3. Standard newspaper article with optional volume and issue numbers

Taking steps back to normal after novel rabies therapy. New York Times (National Ed.). 2005 Dec 25;**155 (53439)**:23 (col. 3).

### 4. Newspaper article with author surname showing designations of rank within a family

**Maugh TH 2nd.** Cancer deaths decline for 1st time since 1930: the drop in U.S. is slight but marks a milestone, as advances catch up with demographics. Los Angeles Times. 2006 Feb 9;Sect. A:6 (col. 1).

**McNeil DG Jr.** Dogs trained to sniff out cancer: experts skeptical of 99% accuracy claim. Chicago Tribune (Final Ed.). 2006 Jan 17:2 (col. 3).

### 5. Newspaper article with compound author surname

**Perez-Pena R.** Chernobyl takes its toll among emigres in U.S. New York Times (Washington Final). 2006 Apr 20;Sect. A:23 (col. 1).

**Edersheim Kalb P.** Finding out what's in your water. Wall Street Journal. 2006 Apr 20;Sect. D:2 (col. 3).

### 6. Newspaper article with author surnames having particles or prefixes (give as found in the article)

**O'Brian B.** For one minority, a bias that's just so not right. Washington Post (Maryland Ed.). 2006 Aug 13;Sect. D:1 (col. 1).

**McCollum DG.** More abuse victims would tell doctors - if doctors would ask. (Minneapolis) Star-Tribune (Metro Ed.). 1996 Feb 3;Sect. A:23 (col. 1).

**LaFraniere S.** Angola is hit by cholera outbreak. New York Times (Washington Final). 2006 Apr 20;Sect. A:6 (col. 6).

von Eberstein L. Recovery role cited at NABOR installation. (New Orleans) Times-Picayune. 2006 Jan 22:99 (col. 3).

## 7. Newspaper article with an organization as author

Bloomberg News. 3 drug makers gain as top sellers keep up pace. New York Times (Washington Final). 2006 Apr 20;Sect. C:13 (col. 1).

Associated Press. Mumps outbreak spreading in Midwest. Richmond Times-Dispatch. 2006 Apr 20;Sect. A:3 (col. 1).

## 8. Newspaper article with subtitle

Vergano D, Lefort M. Stem cell implants in apes' brains bring warning: panel issues research guidelines and cites the 'moral' dimension. USA Today. 2005 Jul 18;Sect. D:4 (col. 2).

## 9. Newspaper article in a language other than English

Se retractan científicos sudcoreanos; admiten mentiras sobre la clonación. La Jornada (Mexico City). 2006 Jan 5;Sect. A:3 (col. 1). Spanish.

Tchernobyl, 20 ans apres: le vrai impact en France. Le Monde (France Metropolitan). 2006 Apr 25:1 (col. 5). French.

## 10. Newspaper article in a language other than English with optional translated title

Se retractan científicos sudcoreanos; admiten mentiras sobre la clonación [South Korean scientists retract themselves; they admit lies on cloning]. La Jornada (Mexico City). 2006 Jan 5;Sect. A:3 (col. 1). Spanish.

Tchernobyl, 20 ans apres: le vrai impact en France [Chernobly, 20 years after: the real impact on France]. Le Monde (France Metropolitan). 2006 Apr 25:1 (col. 5). French.

## 11. Newspaper title with city of publication added for clarification

Njera C. Warning over diabetes monitors: touch glucose meters have failed to make the grade, says US regulator. Daily Nation (Nairobi). 2006 Jan 5;Sect. 2:23 (col. 1).

McCollum DG. More abuse victims would tell doctors - if doctors would ask. (Minneapolis) Star-Tribune (Metro Ed.). 1996 Feb 3;Sect. A:23 (col. 1).

Tanner L. Junior's chubby cheeks are cute, but they might never go away: study says overweight toddlers likely to keep on those pounds. The Record (Stockton, AZ). 2006 Sep 5;Sect. A:1 (col. 2).

## 12. Newspaper title with an edition

Stein R. Nonprescription sales of cholesterol drug rejected: FDA panel says risk of side effects outweigh benefits. Washington Post (Final Ed.). 2005 Jan 15;Sect. A:3 (col. 4).

Harris G. FDA orders recall of intravenous pumps. New York Times (Washington Final). 2005 Jun 22;Sect. A:12 (col. 1).

Web site offers checkup on media health coverage. St. Louis Post Dispatch (3rd Ed.). 2006 Apr 17;Sect. A:3 (col. 5 ).

### 13. Newspaper title with both a city added and an edition

UnitedHealth-PacifiCare deal hailed, deplored. The (Baltimore) Sun (Weekend Ed.). 2005 Jul 8;Sect. E:1 (col. 1).

La "gripe del pollo" vuela can las aves silvestres [The "bird flu" flies with the wild birds]. El Pais (Madrid) (Ed. Europa). 2005 Jul 17:28 (col. 1). Spanish.

### 14. National newspaper without geographic location

Hellmich N. Dieter says "oui!" to French diet. USA Today. 2005 Jul 18;Sect. D:4 (col.2).

### 15. Newspaper section with letter

Tanner L. Rare drug mix-up can paralyze or kill: cancer therapy alert issued. USA Today. 2005 Jul 18;Sect. D:7 (col. 5).

### 16. Newspaper section with number

Janega J. Spoonful of cold reality. Chicago Tribune (Final Ed. South-Southwest). 2006 Jan 10;Sect. 1:1 (col.1).

### 17. Newspaper section with name

Graedon J, Graedon T. Amnesia and cholesterol-lowering prescription drugs. The (Baltimore) Sun (Weekend Ed.). 2005 Jul 24;Home & Family:8N (col. 1).

Kunkle F. Grievance panel seeks reprimand for Gansler. Washington Post (Home Ed.). 2003 Jul 3;Montgomery Extra:10 (col. 1).

### 18. Newspaper with no section letter, number, or name

Peres J. Second look shows value of calcium. Chicago Tribune (Final Ed.). 2006 Apr 25:1 (col. 1).

La "gripe del pollo" vuela can las aves silvestres [The "bird flu" flies with the wild birds]. El Pais (Madrid) (Ed. Europa). 2005 Jul 17:28 (col. 1). Spanish.

### 19. Newspaper article with optional inclusion of letter with page number (omitting section)

Krasner J. Doctors wary of BIOGEN MS drug, survey says. Boston Globe (3rd Ed.). 2006 Mar 1:C4 (col. 1).

### 20. Newspaper article in a microform

A year later, efforts are on to avoid another botched transplant. New York Times (Late City Ed.) [microfilm]. 2004 Feb 22;Sect. L:26 (col.1). 1 reel: black & white, negative, 35 mm.

### 21. Newspaper article with a dateline

Taking steps back to normal after novel rabies therapy. New York Times (National Ed.). 2005 Dec 25;155 (53439):23 (col. 3). Milwaukee, Dec 24.

LaFraniere S. Angola is hit by cholera outbreak. New York Times (Washington Final). 2006 Apr 20;Sect. A:6 (col. 6). Johannesburg, Apr 19.

Siegal N. Mumps epidemic spreads; more vaccine promised. New York Times (Washington Final). 2006 Apr 20;Sect. A:15 (col. 5). Iowa City, Apr 19.

## 22. Newspaper article with other type of note

Vedantam S. When staying cool seems better than being bad. Washington Post (Final Ed.). 2006 Aug 7;Sect. A:2 (col. 3 ). **Part of a weekly series of stories about the sociology and psychology behind news events.**

### Box 1: Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them:

- Keep hyphens within surnames

Estelle Palmer-Canton *becomes* Palmer-Canton E

Ahmed El-Assmy *becomes* El-Assmy A

- Keep particles, such as O', D', and L'

Alan D. O'Brien *becomes* O'Brien AD

Jacques O. L'Esperance *becomes* L'Esperance JO

U. S'adeh *becomes* S'adeh U

- Omit all other punctuation within surnames

Charles A. St. James *becomes* St James CA

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## Box 2: Other surname rules:

- Keep prefixes in surnames

Lama Al Bassit *becomes* Al Bassit L

Jiddeke M. van de Kamp *becomes* van de Kamp JM

Gerard de Pouvourville *becomes* de Pouvourville G

- Keep compound surnames even if no hyphen appears

Sergio Lopez Moreno *becomes* Lopez Moreno S

Jaime Mier y Teran *becomes* Mier y Teran J

Virginie Halley des Fontaines *becomes* Halley des Fontaines V

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat a letter marked with diacritics or accents as if it were not marked

À *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ô *treated as* o

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they were two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

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### Box 3: Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle:

- Disregard hyphens joining given (first or middle) names

Jean-Louis Lagrot *becomes* Lagrot JL

- Use only the first letter of given names and middle names when they contain a prefix, a preposition, or other particle

D'Arcy Hart *becomes* Hart D

W. St. John Patterson *becomes* Patterson WS

De la Broquerie Fortier *becomes* Fortier D

Craig McC. Brooks *becomes* Brooks CM

- Disregard traditional abbreviations of given names. Some non-US publications use abbreviations of conventional given names rather than single initials, such as St. for Stefan. Use only the first letter of the abbreviation.

Ch. Wunderly *becomes* Wunderly C

C. Fr. Erdman *becomes* Erdman CF

- For non-English names that have been romanized (written in the roman alphabet), capitalize only the first letter when the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

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### Box 4: Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name:

- Omit degrees, titles, and honors such as M.D. following a personal name

James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S. *becomes* Reed JA

Kristine Schmidt, Ph.D. *becomes* Schmidt K

Robert V. Lang, Major, US Army *becomes* Lang RV

- Omit rank and honors such as Colonel or Sir that precede a name

Sir Frances Hildebrand *becomes* Hildebrand F

Dr. Katherine Eberhard *becomes* Eberhard K

Captain R. C. Williams *becomes* Williams RC

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## Box 5: Designations of rank within a family (i.e., Jr and III):

- Place family designations of rank after the initials, without punctuation
- Convert roman numerals to arabic ordinals

*Examples:*

Vincent T. DeVita, Jr. *becomes* DeVita VT Jr

James G. Jones II *becomes* Jones JG 2nd

John A. Adams III *becomes* Adams JA 3rd

Henry B. Cooper IV *becomes* Cooper HB 4th

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## Box 6: Names appearing in non-roman alphabets, such as Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew, or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean):

Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/roman.html>].

- Romanize names when they are in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and Japanese.
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names when the original initial is represented by more than one letter.

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
  - Treat a letter marked with diacritics or accents as if it were not marked

Ä *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they were two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

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## Box 7: Organization as author:

- Newspapers will sometimes carry an article from another newspaper or a wire service. The text of such articles customarily begins with the name of the source. Place a source name at the beginning of the reference as an organizational author.

Bloomberg News. 3 drug makers gain as top sellers keep up pace. *New York Times* (Washington Final). 2006 Apr 20;Sect. C: 13 (col. 1).

Associated Press. Mumps outbreak spreading in Midwest. *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. 2006 Apr 20;Sect. A:3 (col. 1).

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## Box 8: No author can be found:

- If no person can be identified as the author, begin the reference with the title of the article. Do not use anonymous.

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## Box 9: Options for author names:

The following format is not NLM practice for citing authors, but is an acceptable option:

- Full first names of authors may be given
- Separate the surname from the given name or initials by a comma and a space
- Follow initials with a period
- Separate successive names by a semicolon and a space
- End author information with a period

*Examples:*

Moore, William A.; Lambert, Paul.

Connant, A.G.

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## Box 10: Article titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or other special character:

- Capitalize the first word of an article title unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

von Willebrand disease study results from Canada.

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example,  $\Omega$  becomes omega.

Hazards of  $\gamma$ -radiation *may become* Hazards of gamma-radiation

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript within parentheses

Red blood cells and  $\text{NH}_3$  *may become* Red blood cells and  $\text{NH}(3)$

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## Box 11: Article titles with headers:

- Newspaper articles sometimes contain a header, such as Science News or Health Report, at the top of the page, or at the beginning, or a group of articles to indicate a subject grouping. Do not include a header as part of the article title.

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## Box 12: Article titles not in English:

- Provide the title in the original language for non-English titles found in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

La "gripe del pollo" vuela con las aves silvestres.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles if they are in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/roman.html>].

Shukh bityu ha-beri' ut ha-peratiyim be-Yisrael.

- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean). Place translated titles in square brackets.

21-seiki no i no enshogaku.

or

[Gastritis in the 21st century].

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat a letter marked with diacritics or accents as if it were not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they were two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as; oe

- Capitalize only the first word of the title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms unless the conventions of a particular language require other capitalization

Neue Nifedipin-Zubereitung ermöglicht tagliche Einmalgabe [New nifedipine preparation makes single daily dose possible].

- Provide an English translation after the original language title whenever possible; place translations in square brackets

La "gripe del pollo" vuela con las aves silvestres ["Bird flu" flies with the wild birds]. El Pais (Madrid Ed.). 2005 Jul 17:28 (col.1). Spanish.

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### Box 13: Translated article titles ending in punctuation other than a period:

- Most articles end in a period. When a translation of an article title is provided, place it in square brackets. Put the closing period outside the closing brackets.

La "gripe del pollo" vuela can las aves silvestres ["Bird flu" flies with the wild birds].

- If a translated article title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation. Place it within the square brackets and end title information with a period.

Aed mindre, motioner mere! [Eat less, exercise more!].

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### Box 14: Location added:

- For most newspapers, the location is the city where it is published. If a newspaper title does not indicate the location, add the location either within or after the title, as appropriate.

(Minneapolis) Star-Tribune

The (Baltimore) Sun

Daily Nation (Nairobi)

El Dia (Mexico City)

Les Echos (Paris)

- If the city or other location is not well known, follow US and Canadian cities and locations with the 2-letter abbreviation for the state or province (see Appendix E); follow cities in other countries with the name of the country, either written out or as the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix D).

The Record (Stockton, CA)

Bergen County (NJ) Record

East Valley (AZ) Tribune

Le Journal du Jura (Bienne, Switzerland) or Le Journal du Jura (Bienne,CH)

- An exception to the rule regarding addition of location information occurs when the newspaper is a national or international one without a particular geographic base, such as the *Christian Science Monitor* or *Le Monde*

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## Box 15: Newspaper titles not in English:

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English newspaper titles found in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.)

Junge Welt (Berlin).

Journal de Montreal.

- For a newspaper title in a non-roman alphabet:

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the title if it is in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew

Izvestiia (Moscow)

- Romanize or translate a title in a character-based language (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)

Guangming Ribao (Beijing)

China Times (Taiwan)

- A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/roman.html>]

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat a letter marked with diacritics or accents as if it were not marked

Ä *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they were two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

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## Box 16: Options for newspaper titles:

- It is not NLM or NISO practice, but a newspaper title may be abbreviated using the same rules as those employed for journal titles. See Chapter 1A for further discussion.

The Washington Post *becomes* Wash Post

The New York Times *becomes* N Y Times

- Note that the edition rules for newspapers still apply

N Y Times (Final Ed.).

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## Box 17: Abbreviation rules for editions:

Editions in newspaper titles are not abbreviated the same way they are in journal titles.

- Abbreviate only the word used for edition, which may become "Ed."
- Separate the edition from the newspaper title by a space and place it in parentheses
- Follow "Ed" with a period and end all the title information with a period

*Examples:*

Wall Street Journal. Western Edition. *becomes* Wall Street Journal (Western Ed.).

Pravda. English Edition. *becomes* Pravda (English Ed.).

Washington Post. Final Edition. *becomes* Washington Post (Final Ed.).

El Pais. Edicion Europa. *becomes* El Pais (Madrid) (Ed. Europa).

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## Box 18: Non-English words for editions:

- For non-English edition statements written in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.):
  - Provide the name in the original language
  - Abbreviate only the word for edition in the particular language and end the abbreviation with a period. See the table below for a list of words for edition in a variety of languages and their abbreviations.
  - Separate the edition from the newspaper title by a space and place it in parentheses

*Example:*

Behorden Spiegel (Bonn Ausg.).

- For an edition statement written in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew:
  - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the words for edition. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/roman.html>].
  - Abbreviate only the word for edition in the particular language and end the abbreviation with a period. See the table below for a list of words for edition in a variety of languages and their abbreviations.
  - Separate the edition from the newspaper title by a space and place it in parentheses

*Example:*

Komsomolskaya Pravda (Moldove Izd.).

- For an edition statement written in a character-based language such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean:
  - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate the words for edition. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* [<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/roman.html>].
  - Separate the edition from the newspaper title by a space and place it in parentheses

*Example:*

Yomiuri Shimbun (Chokan). *or* Yomiuri Shimbun (Morning Ed.).

- To help identify editions in other languages, below is a brief list of Non-English words for editions with their abbreviations, if any (n.a. = not abbreviated):

Language	Word	Abbreviation
Danish	oplag	n.a.
Dutch	uitgave	Uitg
	editie	Ed

Language	Word	Abbreviation
Finnish	julkaisu	Julk
French	edition	Ed
German	Ausgabe	Ausg
Greek	ekdosis	Ekd
Italian	edizione	Ed
Norwegian	publikasjon	Publ
Portuguese	edicao	Ed
Russian	izdanie	Izd
Spanish	edicion	Ed
Swedish	upplaga	n.a.

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### Box 19: Both a location and an edition included:

- Place the edition information within parentheses following the newspaper title and any indication of location
- Use a space to separate the edition from the title and location

*Examples:*

The (Baltimore) Sun (Weekend Ed.).

(Minneapolis) Star-Tribune (Metro Ed.).

El Pais (Madrid) (Ed. Europa).

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### Box 20: Non-English names for months:

- Translate names of months into English
- Abbreviate them to the first three letters
- Capitalize them

*Examples:*

mayo = May

luty = Feb

brezen = Mar

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### Box 21: No section letter, number, or name is found:

- End date information with a colon if no letter, number, or name for the section is found

Peres J. Second look shows value of calcium. Chicago Tribune (Final Ed.). 2006 Apr 25:1 (col. 1).

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### Box 21a: Options for date of publication:

It is not NLM policy, but the following is an acceptable option:

The date of publication may follow the author names in the list of references when the name-year system of in-text references is used.

- Use the full date of publication
- Place the year after the last named author, followed by a period
- Keep other parts of the citation in their standard order

*NLM citation:*

Gaul G. When geography influences treatment options. Washington Post (Maryland Ed.). 2005 Jul 24;Sect. A:12 (col.1).

*Name-year system of citation:*

Gaul G. 2005 Jul 24. When geography influences treatment options. Washington Post (Maryland Ed.). Sect. A:12 (col.1).

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### Box 22: Section with a name instead of a letter or number:

- Sections may be named, as "Metro Section", "Weekend Section", or "Holiday Extra"
- Use these names in a reference only when the section lacks a number or letter
- Do not abbreviate names of sections other than the word Section to Sect. to avoid confusion

*Examples:*

Kunkle F. Grievance panel seeks reprimand for Gansler. Washington Post (Home Ed.). 2003 Jul 3;Montgomery Extra:10 (col. 1).

Graedon J, Graedon T. Amnesia and cholesterol-lowering prescription drugs. The (Baltimore) Sun (Weekend Ed.). 2005 Jul 24;Home & Family:8N (col. 1).

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### Box 23: No section letter, number, or name is found:

- End date information with a colon and the location (pagination) if no letter, number, or name for the section is found

Peres J. Second look shows value of calcium. Chicago Tribune (Final Ed.). 2006 Apr 25:1 (col. 1).

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## Box 24: Optional volume and issue numbers used instead of section information:

- Long tradition omits volume and issue numbers from references to newspapers. The date combined with the section name, number, or letter substitutes for volume information.
- As an option, however, volume and issue numbers may be included the same way they are for journal articles. See Chapter 1A for details of formats.
- Note that section letters are incorporated into the page number when volumes and issues are used

*Example:*

Weiss R. Study shows problems in cloning people: researchers find replicating primates will be harder than other mammals.  
Washington Post (Home Ed.). 2003 Apr 1;126(127):A12 (col. 1).

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## Box 25: Letters before page numbers:

- If a newspaper section is lettered, omit the letter before the beginning page number. For example, an article in Section C on page C13 is cited as "Sect. C:13".

Brown D. Journal questions data in Vioxx study: 3 heart attacks not mentioned. Washington Post (District & Maryland Final).  
2005 Dec 9;Sect. A:2 (col. 3).

- As an option, a section letter may be included in the page number, omitting mention of the section

Brown D. Journal questions data in Vioxx study: 3 heart attacks not mentioned. Washington Post (District & Maryland Final).  
2005 Dec 9:A2 (col. 3).

- An exception also occurs when optional volume and issue numbers are used. When using these numbers, include the section letter in the page number.

Brown D. Journal questions data in Vioxx study: 3 heart attacks not mentioned. Washington Post (District & Maryland Final).  
2005 Dec 9;129(4):A2 (col. 3).

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## Box 26: Roman numerals used as page numbers:

- Keep roman numerals expressing location (pagination). Use upper or lower case, whichever appears in the publication.

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## Box 27: Language for describing physical characteristics:

- If a newspaper is found on microfiche or microcards, follow the column number with information on the location of the article within the fiche or cards. For example, if the year or issue consists of 15 microfiche and the particular article being cited is on the third fiche, cite it as "microfiche 3 of 15 microfiche." Enter a colon and a space, then enter information on the physical characteristics, such as color and size. Separate types of information by commas.

*Typical words used include:*

color  
black & white  
positive  
negative  
4 x 6 in. (standard microfiche size)  
3 x 5 in. (standard microcard size)

*Examples of complete physical description statements:*

microfiche 1 of 3 microfiche: color, positive, 4 x 6 in.  
microcard 4 of 5 microcards: black & white, 3 x 5 in.

- If a newspaper is published on microfilm, follow the pagination with information on the film and its physical characteristics, such as color and size. Because microfilm reels carry a large volume of text, one or more years is usually contained within one reel.

*Typical words used include:*

color  
black & white  
positive  
negative  
35 mm.  
16 mm.

*Examples of complete physical description statements:*

1 reel: color, positive, 35 mm.  
1 reel: black & white, negative, 16 mm.

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## Box 28: Dateline:

A dateline informs the reader of the place and date where a news item was created if these differ from the date and place of the newspaper as a whole.

- Enter the name of the city followed by a comma, a space, and the month and day
- Abbreviate months to the first 3 letters of the English name
- End the dateline with a period

*Example:*

Health workers win suit over smoking ban. New York Times (Final Ed.). 1990 Dec 2;Sect. 1:33 (col. 1). Washington, Dec 1.

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## Box 29: Other types of material to include in notes:

The notes element may be used to provide any information that the compiler of the reference feels is useful to the reader. Begin by citing the newspaper article, then add the note. Some examples of notes are:

- To indicate that an article being cited had a subsequent notice of erratum or retraction published, enter the phrase "Erratum in:" or "Retraction in:" followed by information on the article containing the erratum or retraction. Include the newspaper title, the date of publication, section, location (pagination), and column number. Use the same punctuation and format as you would for the article itself.
- To indicate that the article being cited is one of a series, describe the series

Vedantam S. When staying cool seems better than being bad. Washington Post (Final Ed.). 2006 Aug 7;Sect. A:2 (col. 3). Part of a weekly series of stories about the sociology and psychology behind news events.

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